

## Tulsa Daily World

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EUGENE LORTON, Editor.

CLARENCE DENN, Managing Editor.

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## CURRENT COMMENT

We have all heard and laughed about the shiftless Arkansas squatter who put a roof over only a small portion of his cabin and never finished it because, he said, when it was raining he couldn't work at it and when it was fair he didn't need it. Such is the attitude of the Arkansas squatter who has been in the New York Times in opposition to strengthening our army and navy. His idea is twofold, first, that it is not likely to rain again and second, that it will not rain on us anyway. He argues that war preparations involve an enormous expenditure of money, because the nations now engaged in war will be exhausted by the time it is ended to handle any more fighting for awhile, and that this war will prove such an object lesson to the world in general that universal peace will soon be in practical operation. In either case, it would be foolish as well as a protective measure to pay out the money that it will rain again some day. If we are to follow the Arkansas idea, when war is upon us we will not have a chance to prepare for it, and as long as we are not threatened by war it is folly to spend money in such preparations. When a man is on his deathbed it is too late to take out life insurance, no matter how poor his family will be when he is gone, but as long as we are in good health, according to Mr. Gladden's logic, it is a waste of money to pay out premiums on such a policy.

Those who are expecting that, because the present war is so big and bloody, and because it involves such a large percentage of what we call civilization, humanity, the nations of the earth will be ready for measures to abolish warfare, are going counter to the logic of history. While it is true that legislation for peace has gained greater momentum in the twentieth century than ever before, yet the very fact that the war was waged by the popular sentiment of every nation engaged in proof positive that human nature has not been revolutionized. We are, too, in our perspective. Things disappear in six years' time. There have been other wars just as big and relatively just as important in our past, but they don't look as big on the pages of history as events within our own era. There have been wars involving all of Europe, and one of them lasted for three decades and entailed losses and suffering untold. None of the nations at its close resolved to abolish war, but laid up their grievances for future settlement. They will do the same after this war, who expect to accept distant terms of peace will spend the coming years in strengthening themselves and awaiting an opportunity for revenge. Such has been the case in all history, except where a nation has been wiped out of existence, and there is no reason to believe that present circumstances are an extraordinary case to create new results out of old causes or to change the entire course of human impulses.

There is a good deal of English legal methods when he held them up to ridicule in his writings, and his "extrajudicial" office has the judicial counterpart in the British prize court. One correspondent tells us that their small like deliberation is an unconscious fault, that they think they are progressing with all the haste and energy of a steam locomotive, but to the average American conception their ideas of dispatch seem absurd. Four Norwegian ships bearing a cargo of American goods were seized last fall and held for adjudication. After almost a year the court has finally rendered judgment, forfeiting to the crown several million dollars worth of goods and property on the plea that they were destined for enemy consumption. This is the matter on which the packers appealed to the state department some time ago and then shortly with drew the complaint. It was stated that shippers would exhaust every legal remedy offered by the English.

## ABE MARTIN.



It seems I have been almost as hard hit as the Warsaw as it is a fit out of Chicago. The only objection to the war is down our way is that the smoking tobacco don't burn.

sorts before making their grievance a subject of diplomatic discussion. If the other legal bodies of Great Britain are as deliberate as the prize court, we may look for the war to be over and the packers' case forgotten before they get a final judgment. The "circumlocution office" is still on the job.

The A. D. C. mediators are still in an uncertain mood about the best method to be pursued regarding Mexico. Carranza's numerous victories of late and Villa's apparent avoidance of a conflict with a superior force have had considerable moral effect on the diplomats, and they are chary of committing themselves to a scheme of reconstruction that will be bitterly resented by the Carranza influence. At the same time many of them are opposed to dealing with Carranza alone, as they believe that the opposing factions, as well as the great mass of people who have taken no active part in the conflict, are entitled to a voice in the new government. So, instead of a conference of consultation on the Wilson plan, or a border conference, as suggested by Carranza, it is likely that authorized representatives of all interested groups will be asked to meet with the mediation board in Washington and attempt to come to a mutual understanding. Just on the quiet, while we don't want to appear to delay to our president, it looks very much like the Pan-American scheme of mediation is going to be about as far from doing any good as the former policy of watchful waiting. Maybe the situation will settle itself before Mr. Wilson gets ready to make a move.

By maintaining a blockade Great Britain has compelled Germany to supply her own needs and has prevented her from spending money abroad. Now British statesmen are beginning to question the wisdom of that policy and argue that it would injure Germany more if she were permitted to spend money abroad, thus depleting her own monetary resources. So far as the relative interests of Great Britain and Germany are concerned, the decision is of no consequence to us, but it serves to emphasize the soundness of the principle of protection. Shutting out foreign goods and keeping money at home to pay labor is the secret of national prosperity. A protective wall accomplishes that and whether the wall be established by war or by a protective tariff. Any 19-year-old boy ought to be able to understand an economic principle as clear as this.

The total value of imports of the United States for the nine weeks from July 2 to August 25, was \$242,379,740, on which duties amounting to \$30,515,554 were collected, or an average ad valorem for the period of 12.6 per cent. The average ad valorem rate of duty under the Republican tariff law during the last year of its existence was 11.4 per cent. The low average ad valorem of the Underwood law and the large importations show why the Democrats had recourse to their "tariff revenue" measure, which they now propose to repeal as soon as congress convenes in December, and the rates of which are to be increased. The large free list in the Democratic tariff law is for more plausible than any reduction in imports due to the war. The law was a failure as an adequate revenue producer long before the war broke out.

Exports of horses from the United States during ten months of the fiscal year from September 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, brought into this country \$43,316,000, as compared with \$38,749,000 for the same period in 1913-14. This was an increase of 11.8 per cent. The increase represents part of the "prosperity" of which the Democratic administration boasts. But there isn't a farmer in the United States who sold horses for shipment to Europe who is fooling himself as to the reason for the unusual market for horses.

With charming naïveté the treasury department confesses that the income tax from individuals was but \$42,000,000 below that estimated by the framers of the income-tax law. The framers estimated \$53,000,000 for 1915 from this source, and \$41,000,000 was collected. A difference of only \$12,000,000 between estimate and return is pretty close figures for financiers of the Democratic brand, and, of course, the loss is blamed to the war in Europe.

Silver bullion now being cheap—at between 47 and 48 cents per fine ounce—Secretary McAdoo is buying 2,000,000 ounces which he will mint into dimes, quarters and half-dollars. He will make a tidy sum on the transaction, and heaven knows the treasury needs it. But the transaction is characteristically Democratic and it will cheer Mr. Bryan greatly with its reminiscent flavor of 1895.

The nepotism practiced by the federal administration seems to be contagious so far as Democratic state administrators are concerned. In Mis-

souri a careful census is being prepared of the number of relatives of state officers that have been put on the pay roll. The governor has named his son, his brother, his cousin and a niece of his wife to public positions. The secretary of state has taken care of two daughters and a sister-in-law. The auditor has decided that the public good imperatively requires that his wife, his son, his daughter-in-law and brother-in-law of his son be given official positions. The list is still in its infancy and other departments to be investigated.

Despairing of any merchant marine relief from the Democratic party, and with the evils of the seamen's bill in contemplation, several American bankers have joined with Chinese banks in the financing of the \$5,000,000 Chinese-American Trans-Pacific Steamship company and negotiations for the purchase of ships are now under way, according to Mr. V. K. Koo, China's first minister to Mexico. Doctor Koo says that these steamships will fly the Chinese flag, and that this is the first fruit of the visit of the Chinese industrial commissioners to this country several months ago. Thus, due to the seamen's law, the Chinese dragon chases the stars and stripes from the high seas.

Because of decreased traffic the railroads were compelled to cut expenses to the amount of \$137,921,000 during the last fiscal year. This reduction meant nearly \$125,000,000 less paid out for labor and material produced by labor. General business depression forced the reduced expenditure. Every farmer who has better, eggs, meat, vegetables and other food products to sell suffered his share of the loss because workmen had \$138,500,000 less money with which to buy.

Secretary Redfield urged "restraint of speech and soberness of thought" at the recent governors' conference in Boston. The disciplining he received for his outburst following the Eastland disaster evidently had some effect.

Our government officially backs no presidential aspirant in Mexico, but it has backed down several—Boston Herald. And our own president has been several times backed down.

Demanding an impossibility—those residents of Montclair, N. J., who ask the health department to guarantee the wholesomeness of the two-for-a-penny cigars sold there.

Shouldn't wonder if Burton wouldn't rather have the "pork barrel" bunch against him.

## Personal Mention

H. S. Lewis of Kansas City was in the city yesterday representing the New York Central railway.

Julian Nunn, traveling freight agent of the Union Pacific, who has been in Tulsa for the past two days, will stay with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. A. Allan Few, 1442 South Cincinnati avenue, while she attends the Tulsa High school this winter.

MARRIAGE LICENSES were issued yesterday to James W. Walker, Tulsa, and Mrs. Eva Clark, Tulsa; Jay Lowther, Guthrie, and Anna Reeves, Tulsa; Fred Harvey, Nowata, and Pauline Adelman, Nowata.

J. A. Frates, general superintendent of the Frisco system, who has been in Tulsa for the past two days, will attend the opening concert of the new Kendall pipe organ.

C. D. Smith of Oklahoma City, commercial agent of the L. R. & N., visited Tulsa yesterday.

E. Holmes moved yesterday from 15 East Eleventh street to the north side.

Charles Glenn has changed his residence recently from 416 West Fifth street and 1311 Barnett.

## AUTO ACCIDENTS

## OCCUR YESTERDAY

## In Some Instances Machines

## Were Badly Damaged;

## Driver in Jail.

Three minor accidents, the first to be reported during Durban week, occurred yesterday. In no instance was anyone badly injured and autos figured in all of the cases.

A man named Mitchell ran his machine into a street car at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At Third and Cincinnati streets, Mitchell was driving south on Cincinnati and was moving at a slow rate of speed when he crashed into the car which was running east on Third street, while crossing.

The step and fuse box was torn from the street car, while the radiator of the machine was torn off and the lights demolished.

While bringing some cattle back into the city from the county fair yesterday afternoon a valuable calf belonging to C. E. Suppes was run down by E. F. Neibling of Broken Arrow, who was driving slowly in his auto. The calf's leg was broken. The animal is a valuable one, the owner only recently refusing \$150 for its mother.

Two Ford machines crashed head-on last night at about 10 o'clock at the intersection of Second and Cincinnati streets resulting in both cars being badly demolished but none of the occupants were injured. The driver of one of the cars, A. C. Malcolm of Bixby, was locked up by the police.

Sympathy.

Mrs. Benham—I'm saddest when I sing.

Benham—I share your grief, my dear.

## City News In Brief

DEPUTY SHERIFFS Frank Wolfe, Robert Atkins and M. J. Miller were at Osage Junction last night on official business.

MISS RUBY PARTRIDGE, daughter of R. L. Partridge, will attend the college at Fulton, Mo., this year and has left recently to begin the semester.

JOHN ELLIS, city marshal of Skiatook, was a visitor in Tulsa yesterday, having accompanied his young cousin, Miss Effie Lloyd, here for entrance in a local commercial school.

MISS LILLIAN JACKSON of Vineta has come to Tulsa recently and will stay with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. A. Allan Few, 1442 South Cincinnati avenue, while she attends the Tulsa High school this winter.

MARRIAGE LICENSES were issued yesterday to James W. Walker, Tulsa, and Mrs. Eva Clark, Tulsa; Jay Lowther, Guthrie, and Anna Reeves, Tulsa; Fred Harvey, Nowata, and Pauline Adelman, Nowata.

WEDNESDAY was the second day for attendance at the fair as far as the Frisco could determine. The shuttle trains handled about six thousand persons during the day and every trip had a large number of passengers. The number of cars was increased from four to eight.

A FEATURE OF the annual Synod of Presbyterial churches of Oklahoma to be held in Sapulpa, October 5, 6 and 7, will be the reception to be given by the ministers in this city. The entire delegation will come here to attend the opening concert of the new Kendall pipe organ.

THE BODY of O. C. Kuhn, which was found in the Arkansas river Wednesday, was shipped to Hernando, Mo., yesterday evening. George E. Kuhn, brother of the dead man, accompanied the body to the Missouri river, which is the home of their mother, and interment will be made in the family cemetery.

THE ENTROLLMENT at Kendall college this year is noticeably larger than last year. Registration of the students has been in progress for the past three days. Every member of the faculty has arrived in the city and the routine work was taken up yesterday morning.

THAT FIFTEEN-POUND Armour ham stolen from Deputy County Clerk Roy Garbett has been located. All that was left of it was the bone. The ham was taken from the office of the county clerk and every employee in the courthouse was advised that a reward of \$5 was offered for its return. It is reported that Mr. Garbett refused to pay anything for the return of the bone.

MATHA LAUTENBACH in superior court yesterday entered suit for divorce from her husband, Charles W. Lautenbach. She charges cruel and inhuman treatment. She claims to own a half interest with her husband in his business located in the New York store. She asks that he be restrained from disposing of the business, that she be returned her part of it and granted \$50 a month alimony.

SUIT WAS ENTERED in the district court yesterday by William E. Davidson vs. the Twin State Oil company for \$25,000 damages for injuries received while in the concern's employ. While working on a ladder last March he loosened and the fell to the ground, alighting on a small stump of a tree and suffered a severe shock and injured his spine. Davidson is a tool dresser.

AT A MEETING of the pastors and Sunday school superintendents of the city in the Y. M. C. A. building, it was decided to arrange for a united

## IDLE TALK BY THE TOWN CRITIC

My dear Mr. Town Critic: I have been reading your "Idle Talks" ever since they have been in the paper. Why don't you write something for the children?

Yours, Chester.

I got your letter Chester.

Dear and let me tell you now

And here that I am mighty

Pleased with it and if I only

Knew just what you'd like to

Have me write about, I'd try

To do it, but today I'll tell

You how I used to be when I

Was just a little boy and did

Things I shouldn't do and

Mama used to spank me too but

Mama's spankings never hurt

I thought they did but now I

Know she spanked me 'cause

She loved me so and wanted me

To grow to be a great big man